United Nations A/C.2/65/L.2

General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 25
Operational activities for development: operational activities for development of the United Nations system

Renaming of the title of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund to include the United Nations Office for Project Services

Note by the Secretariat

By its resolution 2010/23, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Renaming of the title of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund to include the United Nations Office for Project Services

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 48/162 of 20 December 1993, in which it decided that the governing bodies of the United Nations Development Programme/the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund shall be transformed into Executive Boards,

Recalling also decisions 2008/35 and 2010/7 of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme,

Recalling further its decision 48/501 of 19 September 1994, in which it decided that the United Nations Office for Project Services should become a separate and identifiable entity,

Reaffirming the mandate of the United Nations Office for Project Services, in the context of coherence and the furtherance of United Nations

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objectives, to act as a service provider to the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, international and regional financial institutions, intergovernmental organizations, donor and recipient Governments and non-governmental organizations,

Reaffirming also the role of the United Nations Office for Project Services as a central resource for the United Nations system in procurement and contracts management as well as in civil works and physical infrastructure development, including the related capacity development activities,

Recognizing the potential for value-adding contributions that the United Nations Office for Project Services can make in providing efficient, cost-effective services to development partners in the areas of project management, human resources, financial management and common/shared services,

1. *Welcomes* the current practice of a separate segment for the United Nations Office for Project Services during sessions of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund, and notes the desire of Member States to change the name of the Executive Board to include the United Nations Office for Project Services in its title;

2. *Decides* that the name of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund is to be changed to the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services;

3. *Also decides* that the functions of the Executive Board as set forth in General Assembly resolution 48/162 of 20 December 1993 apply mutatis mutandis to the United Nations Office for Project Services.

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General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 18 (b)
Macroeconomic policy questions: international financial system and development

Yemen:* draft resolution

International financial system and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/186 of 20 December 2000 and 56/181 of 21 December 2001, both entitled "Towards a strengthened and stable international financial architecture responsive to the priorities of growth and development, especially in developing countries, and to the promotion of economic and social equity", as well as its resolutions 57/241 of 20 December 2002, 58/202 of 23 December 2003, 59/222 of 22 December 2004, 60/186 of 22 December 2005, 61/187 of 20 December 2006, 62/185 of 19 December 2007, 63/205 of 19 December 2008 and 64/190 of 21 December 2009,

Recalling also the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development and its outcome,[1]

Recalling further the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,[2]

Expressing deep concern over the adverse impact of the ongoing world financial and economic crisis on developing countries, which highlighted long-standing systemic fragilities and inequalities, stressing that the recovery is uneven and uncertain, that there is no guarantee that a relapse will not occur and that the systemic problems facing the global economy have to be resolved, including through the full accomplishment of the reform of the global financial system and architecture,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution 63/303, annex.

[2] Resolution 64/299, annex.

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Emphasizing the urgent need for the United Nations to assume a central and proactive role in global economic governance and reiterating the need to strengthen the leadership role of the United Nations in promoting development,

Reiterating that the international financial system should sustain economic growth and support sustainable development and hunger and poverty eradication efforts in developing countries, while allowing for the coherent mobilization and deployment of all sources of financing for development, including unconditional multilateral funding, the mobilization of domestic resources, international investment flows, official development assistance, external debt relief and a universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system,

Reiterating also its call for the predictable and timely disbursement of multilateral resources and official development assistance and for putting an end to the ongoing procyclical conditionalities that curtail the available financial options for developing countries and needlessly exacerbate the financial, economic and developmental challenges faced by those countries,

Stressing the importance of commitment to ensuring sound domestic financial sectors, which make a vital contribution to national development efforts, as an important component of an international financial architecture that is supportive of development,

Stressing also that good governance at the international level is fundamental for achieving sustainable development, reiterating in this regard the importance of promoting global economic governance by addressing the international finance, trade, technology and investment patterns that have an impact on the development prospects of developing countries in order to ensure a dynamic and enabling international economic environment, and reiterating also that, to this effect, the international community should take all necessary and appropriate measures, including ensuring support for structural and macroeconomic reform, finding a comprehensive solution to the external debt problem and increasing the market access of developing countries,

Recognizing the continued importance of good governance along with national ownership of policies and strategies, and recalling the commitment to promoting effective and efficient economic and financial institutions at all levels, which are key determinants of long-term economic growth and development, as well as to accelerating the collective recovery from the crisis,

Reaffirming the need to broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting bodies and processes, and stressing to that end the importance of making tangible progress in and accelerating the reform of the international financial architecture, including in respect of the issue of the voting power and voice of developing countries in the Bretton Woods institutions,

Recognizing the important role to be played by increased allocations of special drawing rights in increasing global liquidity, the potential for expanded special drawing rights to contribute to global stability, equity and economic resilience, and that an enhanced role of special drawing rights would help to mitigate the inequality bias of the current global reserve system,

Recognizing also the contribution of the Commission of Experts of the President of the sixty-third General Assembly on Reforms of the International Monetary and Financial System, and taking note of its final report,[3]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[4]

2. *Underlines* that the global financial and economic crisis is still ongoing, stresses that the recovery is uneven, fragile and uncertain, and recalls that the systemic problems facing the global economy have yet to be resolved;

3. *Recognizes* the urgent need to enhance the coherence, governance and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems and the importance of ensuring their openness, fairness and inclusiveness in order to complement national development efforts to ensure sustained economic growth and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

4. *Reaffirms* that global economic growth and a stable international financial system, inter alia, can support the capacity of developing countries to achieve national development goals and internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and stresses the importance of cooperative and coordinated efforts by all countries and institutions to cope with the risks of financial instability;

5. *Stresses* the urgent need for the United Nations to assume a central and proactive role in international economic issues, and in this regard resolves to further strengthen the role of the United Nations in economic and financial affairs, including in relation to the reform and well-functioning of the international financial and economic system and architecture;

6. *Recognizes* the work done by the ad hoc open-ended working group of the General Assembly to follow up on the issues contained in the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,[1] and looks forward to the continuation of its work;[5]

7. *Welcomes* the establishment of an ad hoc panel of experts to produce independent technical advice and analysis, including recommendations on global financial, economic and systemic issues, to be made available to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly;

8. *Underlines* that the ongoing global financial and economic crisis has further highlighted the urgent need for a substantive and comprehensive reform of the international economic and financial system and architecture to address its democratic deficit, in keeping with the new economic realities, including with regard to policies, mandates, scope and governance, not only to better enable it to respond to and prevent financial and economic emergencies, but also to effectively promote development and equitably serve the needs of all Member States, particularly developing countries, stresses that international financial institutions, in particular, must have a clear development orientation, and calls on all Member States to participate in an open, inclusive and transparent dialogue on a new international economic and financial system and architecture;

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[3] See www.un.org/ga/president/63/letters/recommendationExperts200309.pdf and A/63/838.

[4] A/65/189.

[5] A/64/884.

9. *Stresses* that developing countries must have the necessary policy space for pursuing tailored and targeted responses to the crisis in accordance with their development needs and priorities, and calls for a reformed lending and financing paradigm, including the establishment of new credit facilities, as necessary, and the prompt end to conditionalities that curtail the individualized options available to developing countries and needlessly exacerbate the financial, economic and developmental challenges faced by these countries, and within this context, while noting steps taken by the International Monetary Fund in this regard, recognizes that new and ongoing programmes still contain conditionalities and that the reformed lending and financing paradigm of the international financial institutions, with the full and fair representation of developing countries, must move forward with flexible, concessional, conditionality-free, fast-disbursing and front-loaded instruments designed to substantially and quickly assist developing countries facing financing gaps;

10. *Underlines* that the current crisis has further highlighted the fact that reform efforts should include other standard and norm-setting and code-formulating bodies, outside the multilateral system, and that those efforts should ensure the full and fair representation of developing countries in such bodies, including the Financial Stability Board and the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision;

11. *Underscores* that developing countries facing a shortage of foreign exchange because of the fallout from the crisis should not be denied the right to use temporary capital account measures and debt standstills in order to mitigate the adverse impacts of the crisis on the economy, jobs and incomes, including increased poverty;

12. *Stresses* the vital need for ambitious and expeditious reform of the Bretton Woods institutions, particularly their governance structures, based on the full and fair representation of developing countries, in order to address the democratic deficit in those institutions and improve their legitimacy, and that these reforms must reflect current realities and ensure the full voice and participation of developing countries;

13. *Calls* for International Monetary Fund and World Bank quota realignments to result in an equitable voting power distribution between developed and developing countries, without diluting the quotas and shares of individual developing countries, and reiterates that the existing quota formula, biased against developing countries, has to be improved before it is used again, and that the next realignment of quotas in favour of developing countries should go far beyond the initial modest outcome achieved during the April 2008 meeting of the Bretton Woods institutions; in this regard, as a first step, the reforms should achieve, at a minimum, parity of voting power for developing countries as a group in the decision-making process within the Bretton Woods institutions;

14. *Stresses* that the current international reserve system based on a single national currency contributes to economic imbalances and market instability, takes note of proposals for reforming the current system, including with regard to the functions of expanded special drawing rights, and requests the Secretary-General to prepare a detailed study on the feasibility of a more efficient and equitable reserve system, including a stronger role for regional commercial and reserve arrangements, and contingent facilities for balance of payments problems;

15. *Commits* to undertaking further examination of the role of enhanced special drawing rights in the expansion of liquidity, stabilization of the reserve system and the promotion of development, and calls for a new and significant general special drawing rights allocation, in the current basic period, to meet liquidity needs and promote development, as a first step to be followed by regular and periodic allocations of special drawing rights;

16. *Recognizes* that an effective, inclusive multilateral surveillance should be at the centre of crisis prevention efforts and in this regard stresses the critical need for expanding the scope of regulation and supervision and making it more effective, with respect to all major financial centres, instruments and actors, including financial institutions, credit rating agencies and hedge funds, and stresses that developing countries must be given flexibility to adequately regulate their financial markets, institutions and instruments, consistent with development priorities and circumstances;

17. *Stresses* the need to strengthen surveillance of developed countries' economic policies and their impact, inter alia, on international interest rates, exchange rates and capital flows, including private and public financing in developing countries;

18. *Takes note* of the efforts underway to strengthen financial regulation and, in this regard, stresses that the revised standards and their implementation should be flexible enough to take into account domestic circumstances of financial markets in developing countries;

19. *Underlines* the importance of efforts at the national level to increase resilience to financial risk, and stresses in this regard the importance of better assessment of a country's debt burden and its ability to service that debt in both crisis prevention and resolution;

20. *Recognizes* the negative impacts of excessive short-term capital flows and requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the role of capital control and prudential measures in mitigating the negative impact of those flows in developing countries;

21. *Invites* the international financial and banking institutions to enhance the transparency of risk-rating mechanisms, noting that sovereign risk assessments made by the private sector should maximize the use of strict, objective and transparent parameters, which can be facilitated by high-quality data and analysis, and encourages relevant development institutions, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to continue their work on the issue, including its potential impact on the development prospects of developing countries;

22. *Calls on* the multilateral, regional and subregional development banks and development funds to play a vital role in serving the development needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including through coordinated action, as appropriate, and stresses that strengthened regional development banks and subregional financial institutions add flexible financial support to national and regional development efforts, thus enhancing their ownership and overall efficiency, and in this regard calls on the international community to ensure that multilateral regional and subregional development banks are adequately funded;

23. *Stresses* the importance of enhanced regional and subregional efforts such as subregional development banks, regional and subregional reserve currency arrangements and regional and subregional integration initiatives, which may have an important complementary role in liquidity provision and development;

24. *Also stresses* the need to continuously improve standards of corporate and public sector governance, including accounting, auditing and measures to ensure transparency;

25. *Further stresses* the urgent need to review the agreement between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions, in collaboration with these institutions, focusing particular attention on the mechanisms for enhancing coordination and cooperation between the United Nations and the respective Bretton Woods institutions and the opportunities for contributing to strengthening the development mandates and effectiveness of the Bretton Woods institutions as part of the ongoing process of reforming and strengthening the international financial and economic system and architecture;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

27. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", the sub-item entitled "International financial system and development".

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General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 25
Operational activities for development: operational activities for development of the United Nations system

Yemen:* draft resolution

Operational activities for development of the United Nations system

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 62/208 of 19 December 2007, on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, 63/232 of 19 December 2008 and 64/220 of 21 December 2009, on operational activities for development, and 64/289 of 2 July 2010, on system-wide coherence, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 2010/22 of 23 July 2010, on progress in the implementation of resolution 62/208,

Recalling also the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifty session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,[1]

Reaffirming the importance of the comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development, through which the General Assembly establishes key system-wide policy orientations for development cooperation and country-level modalities of the United Nations system,

Acknowledging the importance of delivering assistance in order to overcome the challenges to improving human life by implementing resolution 62/208,

Recalling the role of the Economic and Social Council in providing coordination and guidance to the United Nations system so as to ensure that policy orientations established by the General Assembly are implemented on a system-wide basis in accordance with Assembly resolutions 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 61/16 of 20 November 2006 and 62/208, as well as other relevant resolutions,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 65/1.

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1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the funding of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2008,[2] recalls the section of resolution 64/289 on improving the funding system of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for enhanced system-wide coherence, in particular paragraph 26, in which the Assembly stresses the need for adequate quantity and quality of funding for operational activities as well as the need to make funding more predictable, effective and efficient, looks forward to its implementation, and notes the progress made in broadening and improving the reporting, in line with paragraph 28 of resolution 62/208;

2. *Also takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women;[3]

3. *Recognizes* the importance of strengthening strategies of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, in order to contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in the short term, especially in least developed countries and other developing countries that are lagging behind in meeting the targets;

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the role of the special representatives of the Secretary-General and resident coordinators, and of the comments of the Secretary-General and the member organizations of the United Nations system thereon;[4]

5. *Also takes note* of Economic and Social Council decision 2009/214 of 22 July 2009 on operational activities for development and its resolutions 2008/2 of 18 July 2008, 2009/1 of 22 July 2009 and 2010/22 of 23 July 2010 on progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 62/208, and expresses appreciation for the guidance provided by the Council on the further implementation of resolution 62/208 as contained therein;

6. *Recalls* General Assembly resolution 63/232 of 19 December 2008, in which it decided to hold its next comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system in 2012 and subsequent reviews on a quadrennial basis, and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to postpone to its sixty-seventh session the submission, through the Economic and Social Council, of the comprehensive analysis of the implementation of Assembly resolution 62/208 to be prepared in accordance with the guidance contained in paragraph 143 thereof.[5]

[2] A/65/79-E/2010/76.

[3] A/65/218.

[4] See A/65/394.

[5] See Economic and Social Council decision 2009/214.

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Sixty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 23 (a)
Groups of countries in special situations: Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

Yemen:* draft resolution

Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Brussels Declaration[1] and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[2] adopted at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 8 September 2000,[3]

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome of 16 September 2005,[4]

Recalling its resolution 63/227 of 19 December 2008, in which it decided to convene the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 2011 at a high level,

Recalling also its resolution 64/213 of 21 December 2009 on the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, in which it decided to convene the Conference in the first half of 2011 for a duration of five days,

Welcoming the Ministerial Declaration adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Least Developed Countries held in New York on 27 September 2010,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2010/27 of 23 July 2010 on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/CONF.191/13, chap. I.

[2] Ibid., chap. II.

[3] See resolution 55/2.

[4] See resolution 60/1.

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for the Decade 2001-2010, in which the Council, inter alia, expressed concern that the economic and social progress made so far by the least developed countries towards the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, is now threatened by the continuing severe impact of multiple global crises, such as the economic and financial crises, concerns regarding food security, the energy crisis and the adverse impacts of climate change, and resolved to take appropriate policy measures at all levels, both in the short and long-term and actions in support of the policies and measures of the least developed countries to enable them to overcome the negative impacts created by those crises,

Recalling also the Cotonou Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[5] as an initiative owned and led by the least developed countries,

Recalling further the outcome document of the 2010 High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[6] in which the Heads of State and Government acknowledged the significant constraints and structural impediments faced by the least developed countries and expressed grave concern that they are lagging behind in meeting internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and in that context, inter alia, looked forward to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, which would further invigorate the international partnership to address the special needs of these countries,

Emphasizing that the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries should strengthen concerted global actions in support of the least developed countries,

1. *Welcomes* the 2010 report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010;[7]

2. *Decides* to convene the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries from 30 May to 3 June 2011 in Istanbul, Turkey, at the highest possible level in line with the mandate specified by the General Assembly in its resolution 63/227 in view of the critical importance of the Conference;

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the progress being made in the preparatory process for the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, and notes the outcome of the Asia-Pacific regional meeting, held in Dhaka, from 18 to 20 January 2010, and the outcome of the Africa regional meeting held in Addis Ababa on 8 and 9 March 2010;

4. *Looks forward* to the ministerial preparatory meeting for the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, to be hosted by the Government of India in New Delhi in early 2011, and to its outcome for the success of the Conference in Istanbul;

5. *Takes note* of the ministerial meeting on enhancing the mobilization of financial resources for the development of the least developed countries, which was held in Lisbon, on 2 and 3 October 2010;

[5] A/61/117, annex I.
[6] Resolution 65/1.
[7] A/65/80-E/2010/77.

6. *Welcomes* the establishment by the Secretary-General of the Group of Eminent Persons for the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

7. *Also welcomes* the appointment, by the Secretary-General, of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States as the Secretary-General of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

8. *Requests* the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, as the focal point for the preparations for the Conference, to ensure effective, efficient and timely preparations for the Conference and to further mobilize and coordinate the active involvement of the organizations of the United Nations system;

9. *Urges* all development partners and other relevant stakeholders, including the Member States, the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and other relevant international and regional organizations, within their respective mandates, parliaments, civil society, non-governmental organizations, philanthropic organizations and the private sector, to continue to remain fully engaged in the preparatory process, including through organization of thematic pre-conference and parallel events, in order to ensure a successful outcome of the Fourth United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries, in line with its previous resolutions in this regard;

10. *Expresses its concern* about the insufficiency of resources in the Trust Fund for the Least Developed Countries and, while expressing its appreciation to those countries that have made voluntary contributions, urges Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, major groups and other donors to contribute to the Trust Fund in a timely manner in order to support the substantive preparations for the Conference as well as to support the participation of representatives of the least developed countries in both the preparatory process and the Conference itself;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the Conference and the United Nations-Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States to ensure the mobilization of sufficient resources to facilitate the preparatory process and the Conference, including the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to make available the necessary resources to defray the cost of participation of two government representatives from each least developed country in the meetings of the preparatory committee and the Conference itself;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of concerned organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, in collaboration with the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, to take the necessary measures to intensify their public information efforts and other appropriate initiatives to enhance advocacy and public awareness in favour of the Conference, including by highlighting its objectives and its significance;

14. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit a ten-year comprehensive report on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, identifying, inter alia, lessons learned and best practices, as well as structural constraints and handicaps encountered, resource requirements, resource gaps and appropriate actions for achieving the set objectives of the Programme of Action;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session an item entitled "Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries".

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Sixty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 18 (c)
Macroeconomic policy questions: external debt sustainability and development

Yemen:* draft resolution

External debt sustainability and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/203 of 23 December 2003, 59/223 of 22 December 2004, 60/187 of 22 December 2005, 61/188 of 20 December 2006, 62/186 of 19 December 2007, 63/206 of 19 December 2008 and 64/191 of 21 December 2009,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration, adopted on 8 September 2000,[1]

Recalling further its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[2]

Recalling also its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,

Recalling further the International Conference on Financing for Development and its outcome,[3] and the 2008 Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,[4]

Recalling the 2009 Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development and its outcome,[5]

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] See resolution 60/1.

[3] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[4] Resolution 63/239, annex.

[5] Resolution 63/303, annex.

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Recalling also the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,

Recognizing the important role, on a case-by-case basis, of debt relief, debt restructuring and debt cancellation as debt crisis prevention and management tools for mitigating the adverse impact of the world financial and economic crisis in developing countries,

Recognizing also that national efforts made by developing countries in the achievement of development goals should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership, strategies and sovereignty,

Reaffirming that multilateral institutions, including the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions, and other relevant organizations should continue to play an important role, given their respective mandates, in assisting countries in achieving and maintaining debt sustainability,

Reiterating that debt sustainability depends on a confluence of many factors at the international and national levels, and emphasizing that country-specific circumstances and the impact of external shocks, such as the world financial and economic crisis, should continue to be taken into account in debt sustainability analyses,

Emphasizing that debt sustainability is essential for underpinning growth, and underlining the importance of debt sustainability and effective debt management to the efforts to achieve national development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Acknowledging that debt crises tend to be costly and disruptive, especially for the poor and other vulnerable groups, and that they also have a negative impact on access to social services, including education and health services, reducing human capital accumulation and long-term economic growth,

Recognizing the importance of international responses to the emerging and persistent challenges associated with the world financial and economic crisis, and acknowledging that many developing countries are being hit by large negative external shocks that are reversing their development gains, undermining the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 and making aid commitments and global solidarity ever more essential to the attainment of a positive outcome for all,

Expressing concern that the negative impact of the world financial and economic crisis on development is still unfolding and is threatening the debt sustainability of developing countries through, inter alia, its impact on the real economy, the increase in borrowing undertaken to mitigate the negative impacts of the crisis, and the volatility of aid flows and capital flows, which has increased the risks to the debt sustainability of many developing countries,

Recognizing that the turnaround of capital flows, in particular short-term inflows of speculative capital, may push countries with limited international monetary reserves into a financial and currency crisis, and stressing the need for a coherent international monetary system that supports these countries in order to prevent the fall of their national currencies,

Noting with appreciation that the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative and bilateral donors have provided significant debt relief to thirty countries that have reached the completion point and six countries that have reached the decision point under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, and expressing concern that four out of forty eligible heavily indebted poor countries have still not reached the decision point,

Noting that, while the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative have enabled some heavily indebted poor countries to increase their investments in health, education and other social services, consistent with national priorities, development plans and the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, some post-completion-point countries remain classified as being at high risk of debt distress, and need to avoid rebuilding unsustainable debt burdens after reaching the completion point under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative,

Stressing the importance of addressing the challenges of the ten eligible countries that are facing difficulties in reaching the decision or completion point under the Initiative, and expressing concern that nearly all of them are classified as fragile economies, which indicates their need for additional assistance to expedite debt relief,

Convinced that enhanced market access for goods and services of export interest to developing countries contributes significantly to debt sustainability in those countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on external debt sustainability and development;[6]

2. *Emphasizes* the special importance of a timely, effective, comprehensive and durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries in order to ensure their economic growth and development;

3. *Stresses* the importance of responsible lending and borrowing, emphasizes that creditors and debtors must share responsibility for preventing unsustainable debt situations, and calls upon all Member States, and encourages the representatives of the Bretton Woods institutions, the regional development banks and other relevant multilateral financial institutions and stakeholders, to contribute to the ongoing discussions on the initiative of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to promote responsible sovereign lending and borrowing, with a view to the establishment of a set of voluntary principles and guidelines on responsible and sustainable lending and borrowing practices for creditors and debtors;

4. *Underscores* the fact that no single indicator should be used to make definitive judgements about debt sustainability, and, in this regard, while acknowledging the need to use transparent and comparable indicators, invites the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, in their assessment of debt sustainability, to take into account fundamental changes caused by, inter alia, natural disasters, conflicts and changes in global growth prospects or in the terms of trade, especially for commodity-dependent developing countries, as well as by the impact

[6] A/65/155.

of developments in financial markets, and to continue to provide information on this issue using existing cooperation forums, including those involving Member States;

5. *Underlines* the fact that the long-term sustainability of debt depends on, inter alia, the economic growth, mobilization of domestic resources and export prospects of debtor countries, and hence on the creation of an enabling international environment conducive to development, progress in following sound macroeconomic policies, transparent and effective regulatory frameworks and success in overcoming structural development problems;

6. *Recognizes* the enormity and the multidimensional nature of the world financial and economic crisis and the significant risks that it poses to the debt sustainability of some developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and emphasizes the need for coordinated policies aimed at fostering counter-cyclical debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, with streamlined conditionalities and the provision of additional resources;

7. *Urges* the continued monitoring by the United Nations and the international financial institutions of global financial flows and their implications for the restoration of sustained economic growth, sustainable development and debt sustainability;

8. *Stresses* the need to assist developing countries in responding to the crisis without incurring the risk of relapsing into another debt crisis, and calls for the continued provision of concessional and grant-based financing to low-income countries to enable them to respond to the crisis;

9. *Notes* the provision by the International Monetary Fund of interest relief to low-income countries in the form of zero-interest payments on financing from concessional lending facilities until the end of 2011, and calls for a temporary moratorium on the official debt of low-income countries until the end of 2011 in order to provide them with the much-needed fiscal space to respond to the crisis;

10. *Also notes* that developing countries can seek to negotiate, as a last resort, on a case-by-case basis and through existing frameworks, agreements on temporary debt standstills between debtors and creditors in order to help mitigate the adverse impacts of the crisis and stabilize macroeconomic developments;

11. *Stresses* the importance of assisting developing countries in avoiding a build-up of unsustainable debt, including through capacity-building in the area of debt management and the use of grants and concessional loans;

12. *Underlines* the important role played by the Debt Sustainability Framework for low-income countries, jointly developed by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, in helping to guide borrowing and lending decisions, takes note of the recent review of the flexibility of the Framework, and encourages the continued review of the Framework with the full engagement of borrower Governments, in an open and transparent manner;

13. *Recognizes and encourages* the continued provision of assistance, including technical assistance, to enhance debt management, negotiation and renegotiation capacities, including supporting legal advice in relation to tackling external debt litigation and debt data reconciliation between creditors and debtors, in order that debt sustainability may be achieved and maintained;

14. *Recognizes* the gaps in the legal structure of the Paris Club agreements, and calls upon the international community to address the problems raised by litigious actions of vulture funds and the disruptive nature of their activities;

15. *Takes note* of the progress made under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative, while expressing concern that some countries have yet to reach decision or completion points, calls for their full and timely implementation and for the provision of continued and additional support to the remaining eligible countries in expediting the completion of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative process, and encourages all parties, both creditors and debtors, to fulfil their commitments as rapidly as possible in order to complete the debt relief process;

16. *Notes* that some low- and middle-income developing countries that are not included in existing debt relief initiatives also experience constraints on mobilizing the resources needed to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, and stresses the need for the provision of new and additional resources to assist these countries in coping with the consequences of the crisis, and therefore calls for an extension of the sunset clause in order to make it applicable to countries not currently included under these initiatives;

17. *Underlines* the fact that heavily indebted poor countries eligible for debt relief will not be able to enjoy its full benefits unless all creditors, including public and private, contribute their share and become involved in the international debt resolution mechanisms to ensure the debt sustainability of these countries;

18. *Encourages* donor countries to take steps to ensure that resources provided for debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative do not detract from official development assistance resources intended to be available for developing countries;

19. *Encourages* further improvement of the mutual exchange of information, on a voluntary basis, on borrowing and lending among all creditors and borrowers;

20. *Takes note* of the International Monetary Fund lending facilities created in response to the crisis, calls for their continued review through, inter alia, the elimination of tight ex ante conditions, and urges the multilateral development banks to move forward on flexible, concessional, fast-disbursing and front-loaded assistance that will substantially and quickly assist developing countries facing financing gaps in their efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, bearing in mind that new lending facilities will have to consider those countries' individual absorptive capacities and debt sustainability;

21. *Welcomes and encourages* the efforts of the heavily indebted poor countries, calls upon them to continue to strengthen their domestic policies to promote economic growth and poverty eradication through, inter alia, the creation of a domestic environment conducive to private-sector development, a stable macroeconomic framework, and transparent and accountable systems of public finance, and in this regard invites creditors, both private and public, that are not yet fully participating in debt relief initiatives to substantially increase their participation, including by providing comparable treatment to the extent possible to debtor countries that have concluded sustainable debt relief agreements with creditors, and invites the international financing institutions and the donor community to continue to provide adequate and sufficiently concessional financing;

22. *Stresses* that debt relief can play a key role in liberating resources that should be directed towards activities consistent with poverty eradication, sustained economic growth, economic development and the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and in this regard urges countries to direct those resources freed through debt relief, in particular through debt cancellation and reduction, towards those objectives;

23. *Calls for* the consideration of additional measures and initiatives aimed at ensuring long-term debt sustainability through increased grant-based and other forms of concessionary financing, the cancellation of 100 per cent of the eligible official multilateral and bilateral debt of heavily indebted poor countries and, where appropriate, and on a case-by-case basis, significant debt relief or restructuring for developing countries with an unsustainable debt burden that are not part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative;

24. *Also calls for* the adoption of policies for mitigating the prevalence and cost of debt crises which involve the promotion of newer, safer debt instruments and regulation aimed at reducing destabilizing capital flows;

25. *Acknowledges* the inability to implement long-term forecasts, stresses the need to move towards a debt structure under which repayment is explicitly linked to a country's ability to pay in the short and medium term, and promotes the use of debt indexed to gross domestic product or commodity prices as well as debt denominated in local currency, as these debt instruments play an important role in insulating countries from external shocks and increase debt sustainability;

26. *Notes* that an effective international lender of last resort can serve as an instrument for crisis prevention and management by committing to provide financing if a liquidity crisis arises, and calls for the creation of a well-functioning international lender of last resort, complemented by domestic and international capital account management policies aimed at limiting destabilizing capital flows;

27. *Recognizes* the need to adequately address sovereign debt crises and calls for the establishment of a United Nations working group that includes the participation of all relevant stakeholders, including the multilateral financial institutions, to examine options for debt restructuring and resolution mechanisms that take into account the multiple dimensions of debt sustainability and how it could help developing countries to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

28. *Encourages* the Paris Club, in dealing with the debt of low- and middle-income debtor countries that are not part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, to take into account their medium-term debt sustainability in addition to their financing gaps, and takes note with appreciation of the Evian approach of the Paris Club in providing different terms of debt relief in order to respond to the specific needs of debtor countries while preserving debt cancellation for heavily indebted poor countries;

29. *Stresses* the need to significantly address the debt problems of middle-income developing countries, and in this regard stresses the importance of the Evian approach of the Paris Club as a practical means of addressing this issue, and notes that the current debt sustainability framework used to analyse the debt situation of middle-income countries focuses mostly on medium-term debt dynamics;

30. *Notes* the changing composition of the sovereign debt of some countries, which has shifted increasingly from external public debt to domestic debt, notes that the levels of domestic debt could create other challenges for macroeconomic management and public debt sustainability, and calls for reinforcing the capacity of developing countries to collect and disseminate data and to manage the new levels of domestic debt in order to maintain overall public debt sustainability;

31. *Recognizes* that a shift has occurred from official to commercial borrowing and from external to domestic public debt, although for most low-income countries external finance is still largely official, notes that the number of creditors, both official and private, has increased significantly, and stresses the need to address the implications of these changes, including through improved data collection and analysis;

32. *Calls for* the intensification of efforts to prevent debt crises by enhancing international financial mechanisms for crisis prevention and resolution, in cooperation with the private sector, and by finding solutions that are transparent and agreeable to all;

33. *Recognizes* the roles of the United Nations and the international financial institutions in accordance with their respective mandates, and encourages them to continue to support global efforts towards sustainable development and a durable solution to the debt problem of developing countries;

34. *Invites* creditors and debtors to further explore, where appropriate, and on a mutually agreed and case-by-case basis, the use of innovative mechanisms such as debt swaps, including debt for equity in Millennium Development Goals projects;

35. *Stresses* the need for the international community to avoid complacency and remain vigilant in monitoring the debt situation of least developed countries, and to take effective measures to ensure that grant and concessional financing is readily available, in addition to cancellation of the multilateral and bilateral debt owed by least developed countries;

36. *Invites* donor countries and multilateral financial institutions to continue their efforts to increase grants and concessional loans to developing countries as the preferred modalities of financial support, which could contribute to debt sustainability in the medium to long term, and recognizes the need for countries to be able to invest in health and education, inter alia, while maintaining debt sustainability;

37. *Stresses* the need to increase information-sharing, transparency and the use of objective criteria in the construction and evaluation of debt scenarios, including an assessment of domestic public and private debt, in order to ensure the achievement of development goals, recognizes that credit rating agencies also play a significant role in the provision of information, including the assessment of corporate and sovereign risks, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on oversight over credit rating agencies consistent with the agreed and strengthened international code of conduct;

38. *Calls for* the consideration of enhanced approaches to sovereign debt restructuring mechanisms, with the broad participation of creditors and debtors, and the comparable treatment of all creditors, and in this regard welcomes and calls upon all countries to contribute to the ongoing discussions in the United Nations,

the Bretton Woods institutions and other forums on the need for, and the feasibility of, a more structured framework for international cooperation in this area;

39. *Welcomes* the efforts of and calls upon the international community to provide flexibility, and stresses the need to continue those efforts in helping post-conflict developing countries, especially those that are heavily indebted and poor, to achieve initial reconstruction for economic and social development;

40. *Also welcomes* the efforts of and invites creditors to provide flexibility to developing countries affected by natural disasters so as to allow them to address their debt concerns, while taking into account their specific situation and needs;

41. *Further welcomes* the efforts of and calls upon the international community to increase financial support for institutional capacity-building in developing countries for the management of financial assets and liabilities, and to enhance sustainable debt management as an integral part of national development strategies;

42. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, in cooperation with the regional commissions, development banks and other relevant multilateral financial institutions and stakeholders, to continue and intensify cooperation in respect of capacity-building activities in developing countries in the area of debt management and debt sustainability;

43. *Recognizes* that good data can help in formulating good policies and that properly functioning statistical offices are a condition necessary for the conduct of economic policy, further acknowledges that timely and comprehensive data on the level and composition of debt are a condition necessary for, inter alia, building early warning systems aimed at limiting the impact of debt crises, calls for countries to intensify their efforts to collect data, and calls for donors to increase their support for technical cooperation programmes aimed at increasing the statistical capacity of developing countries in that regard;

44. *Calls upon* all Member States and the United Nations system, and invites the Bretton Woods institutions and the private sector, to take appropriate measures and actions for the implementation of the commitments, agreements and decisions of the major United Nations conferences and summits, in particular those related to the question of the external debt problems of developing countries;

45. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to include in that report a comprehensive and substantive analysis of the external debt situation of developing countries;

46. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", a sub-item entitled "External debt sustainability and development".

United Nations A/C.2/65/L.7

General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 19
Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference

Yemen:* draft resolution

Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002, and the follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha, from 29 November to 2 December 2008, and its resolutions 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, 57/250 of 20 December 2002, 57/272 and 57/273 of 20 December 2002, 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 58/230 of 23 December 2003, 59/225 of 22 December 2004, 60/188 of 22 December 2005, 61/191 of 20 December 2006, 62/187 of 19 December 2007, 63/239 of 24 December 2008 and 64/193 of 21 December 2009, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 2002/34 of 26 July 2002, 2003/47 of 24 July 2003, 2004/64 of 16 September 2004, 2006/45 of 28 July 2006, 2007/30 of 27 July 2007, 2008/14 of 24 July 2008, 2009/30 of 31 July 2009 and 2010/26 of 23 July 2010.

Recalling also the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development and its outcome,[1]

Recalling further the 2010 high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,[2]

Taking note of the summary by the President of the General Assembly of the fourth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development, held in New York on 23 and 24 March 2010,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution 63/303, annex.

[2] A/65/L.1.

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Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,[3]

Taking note further of the note by the Secretary-General entitled "Building on Monterrey and Doha: towards achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals",[4]

Recalling the progress report of the Ad hoc Open-ended Working Group of the General Assembly to follow up on the issues contained in the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,[5]

Deeply concerned by the adverse impacts of the global financial and economic crisis on development, including on the capacity of developing countries to mobilize resources for development, and recognizing that an effective response to the current crisis requires timely implementation of existing aid commitments,

Recalling that the Monterrey Conference is the only major United Nations summit in the economic and social field that did not result in a permanent intergovernmental body to oversee and promote the implementation of its outcome,

1. *Reaffirms* the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development[6] in its entirety, its integrity and its holistic approach, recalling the resolve to take concrete action to implement the Monterrey Consensus and address the challenges of financing for development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

2. *Recognizes* that national efforts should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership strategies and sovereignty;

3. *Reaffirms* the importance of ensuring appropriate and effective follow-up to the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, as reaffirmed in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development;[7]

4. *Recognizes* that the mobilization of domestic and international resources, and an enabling domestic and international environment are key drivers of development;

5. *Underlines* that the global financial and economic crisis is still ongoing, stresses that the recovery is uneven, fragile and uncertain and recalls that the systemic problems facing the global economy have yet to be resolved;

6. *Reaffirms* that mobilizing financial resources for development is central to the global partnership for development, including in support of the achievement

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[3] A/65/293.

[4] E/2010/11.

[5] A/64/884.

[6] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[7] Resolution 63/239, annex.

of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and calls for the expeditious delivery of commitments made by developed countries in the context of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration, including the provision of short-term liquidity, long-term development financing and grants to meet the development needs of developing countries;

7. *Recognizes*, in this regard, the global partnership for development as the centrepiece of international cooperation for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in the years ahead, as reaffirmed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[8] the Monterrey Consensus, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[9] the 2005 World Summit Outcome[10] and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus;[11]

8. *Urges* developed countries that have not yet done so to meet the target of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for official development assistance, including 0.15 to 0.2 per cent of their gross national product for the least developed countries, and considers that, in order to meet agreed commitments and targets, it is important that developed countries establish clear and transparent timetables within their national budget allocation processes to reach the level of at least 0.5 per cent of their gross national product for official development assistance by 2010 and 0.7 per cent by 2015, at the latest;

9. *Reaffirms* the need for new and additional resources, inter alia short-term liquidity and long-term development financing and grants, to be made available to developing countries to be utilized towards an adequate response to their development priorities;

10. *Underlines* that aid flows to all developing countries should be more effective, sustainable, predictable, concessional and conditionality-free, including aid flows to the most vulnerable and least developed countries, and those to adequately support the efforts of middle-income countries and low-income countries to tackle their specific development challenges;

11. *Considers* that innovative mechanisms of financing can make a positive contribution in assisting developing countries to mobilize additional resources for financing for development on a stable, predictable and voluntary basis, and that such financing should be disbursed in accordance with the priorities of developing countries, should neither replace nor negatively affect the level of traditional sources of financing and should not unduly burden those countries;

12. *Recognizes* the considerable progress in regard to innovative sources of financing for development, calls for the scaling up of current initiatives and the development of new mechanisms, as appropriate, and considers that, as work is

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[8] See resolution 55/2.

[9] See *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[10] See resolution 60/1.

[11] Resolution 63/239, annex.

expanded, priorities should remain focused on providing additional, stable and supplementary resources for traditional development financing;

13. *Recognizes also* the important role played by Special Drawing Right allocations in increasing global liquidity and contributing to global stability, equity and economic resilience, and decides to undertake urgently further examination of the role of increased emissions of Special Drawing Rights in the expansion of liquidity and the promotion of development;

14. *Emphasizes* the great importance of a timely, effective, comprehensive and durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries, since debt financing and relief can be an important source of capital for economic growth and development;

15. *Emphasizes* that debt sustainability is essential for underpinning growth, underlines the importance of debt sustainability and effective debt management for efforts to achieve national development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and encourages developed countries to allocate new and additional resources to assist developing countries in coping with the consequences of the crisis, including through concessional and grant-based financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, agreements between debtors and creditors on temporary debt standstills, and enhanced technical assistance and capacity-building in debt management, negotiation and renegotiation, in order to achieve and maintain debt sustainability;

16. *Recognizes* that a universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system coupled with scaled-up aid for trade, including through the enhanced integrated framework for trade-related technical assistance to least developed countries is key to enable developing countries to reap the benefits of market access and would contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and calls for an early and successful conclusion of the Doha Round of trade talks that places development at its core and provides developing countries with increased opportunities to use trade as an effective tool to promote development through, inter alia, the effective implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access for all least developed countries, in conformity with the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration[12] adopted by the World Trade Organization in 2005 and the full operationalization of the principle of special and differential treatment;

17. *Stresses* the need to resist all protectionist measures and tendencies, particularly by developed countries, that are affecting developing countries, including tariff, non-tariff and other barriers to trade, in particular agricultural subsidies, and to rectify any such measures already taken, recognizing the right for developing countries to fully utilize their policy space consistent with World Trade Organization commitments, and calls upon the World Trade Organization and other relevant bodies, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to continue monitoring protectionist measures and to assess their impact on developing countries;

18. *Underlines* that the ongoing global financial and economic crisis has further highlighted the urgent need for substantive and comprehensive reform of the

[12] World Trade Organization, document WT/L/579. Available from http://docsonline.wto.org.

international economic and financial system and architecture in order to address their democratic deficit in line with the new economic realities, including with regard to policies, mandates, scope and governance, not only to better enable them to respond to and prevent financial and economic emergencies, but also effectively promote development and equitably serve the needs of all Member States, particularly developing countries;

19. *Stresses* that international financial institutions, in particular, must have a clear development orientation, and calls upon all Member States to participate in an open, inclusive and transparent dialogue on a new international economic and financial system and architecture;

20. *Recognizes* the importance of equity and transparency in the international financial, monitoring and trading systems, and of the full and effective participation of developing countries in global decision-making and norm-setting;

21. *Stresses* that the crisis has also underlined the need to address major failures such as the lack of proper regulation, supervision and monitoring of the financial sector, as well as the asymmetry between developing and developed countries in their ability to derive economic benefits from the global economy;

22. *Underlines* the important role of the United Nations development system in advancing development and in protecting development gains in accordance with national strategies and priorities, including progress towards achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, threatened by the current economic crisis;

23. *Reaffirms* the need for a strengthened and more effective intergovernmental inclusive process to carry out the financing for development follow-up and to review progress in the implementation of commitments, identify obstacles, challenges and emerging issues and propose concrete recommendations and actions;

24. *Underscores* the fact that the modalities of the financing for development follow-up process should be reviewed during the sixty-fifth session of General Assembly, and decides to convene a special session of the General Assembly to address that matter;

25. *Notes* that the Secretary-General presented concrete proposals on the further strengthening of the financing for development follow-up process for consideration by Member States at the current session of the General Assembly, including a recommendation on the establishment of a new mechanism, which should have at its centre a "Financing for Development Committee", subsidiary either to the Economic and Social Council or to the General Assembly;

26. *Decides* to establish a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council on financing for development;

27. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council, at its 2011 substantive session, to establish a high-level commission on financing for development, as a functional commission of the Council, in accordance with Article 68 of the Charter of the United Nations, in order to ensure effective follow-up to the conferences on financing for development;

28. *Requests* the President of the Economic and Social Council to elaborate a draft proposal in close consultation with Member States regarding the modalities of the commission, before the end of 2010, in order for it to be adopted during the 2011 substantive session of the Council;

29. *Recalls* the decision to consider the need to hold a follow-up financing for development conference by 2013;

30. *Reiterates its appeal* to Member States and other potential donors to consider contributing generously to the Financing for Development Trust Fund, which would facilitate a strengthened and more effective intergovernmental inclusive process to carry out the financing for development follow-up;

31. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the item entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference", and requests the Secretary-General to submit, under that item, an analytical assessment of the state of implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, and of the present resolution, which is to be prepared in full collaboration with the major institutional stakeholders, and to include concrete proposals on the further strengthening of the financing for development follow-up process for consideration by Member States.

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Agenda item 23 (b)

Groups of countries in special situations: specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation

Yemen:* draft resolution

Groups of countries in special situations: specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/201 of 23 December 2003, 60/208 of 22 December 2005, 61/212 of 20 December 2006, 62/204 of 19 December 2007, 63/228 of 19 December 2008 and 64/214 of 21 December 2009,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1]

Recalling further the 2010 high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,[2]

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] A/65/L.1.

10-59546 (E) 211010

Please recycle

Recalling the Almaty Declaration[3] and the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries,[4]

Recalling also its resolution 63/2 of 3 October 2008, by which it adopted the Declaration of the high-level meeting of the sixty-third session of the General Assembly on the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action,

Recalling further the Ezulwini Declaration adopted at the Third Meeting of Trade Ministers of Landlocked Developing Countries, held in the Kingdom of Swaziland on 21 and 22 October 2009,

Taking note of the Communiqué of the Ninth Annual Ministerial Meeting of Landlocked Developing Countries, held at United Nations Headquarters on 24 September 2010,

Recognizing that the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness from world markets, and prohibitive transit costs and risks continue to impose serious constraints on export earnings, private capital inflow and domestic resource mobilization of landlocked developing countries and therefore adversely affect their overall growth and socio-economic development,

Expressing its concern that inadequate transport infrastructure development and the deterioration of existing transport infrastructure remain a major obstacle to trade, while telecommunication and energy infrastructure is still insufficient and unreliable,

Expressing support to those landlocked developing countries that are emerging from conflict, with a view to enabling them to rehabilitate and reconstruct, as appropriate, political, social and economic infrastructure and to assisting them in achieving their development priorities in accordance with the goals and targets of the Almaty Programme of Action,

Reaffirming that the Almaty Programme of Action constitutes a fundamental framework for genuine partnerships between landlocked and transit developing countries and their development partners at the national, bilateral, subregional, regional and global levels,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action;[5]

2. *Reaffirms* the right of access of landlocked countries to and from the sea and freedom of transit through the territory of transit countries by all means of transport, in accordance with the applicable rules of international law;

3. *Also reaffirms* that transit countries, in the exercise of their full sovereignty over their territory, have the right to take all measures necessary to

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[3] *Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003* (A/CONF.202/3), annex II.

[4] Ibid., annex I.

[5] A/65/215.

ensure that the rights and facilities provided for landlocked countries in no way infringe upon their legitimate interests;

4. *Further reaffirms* its full commitment to address urgently the special development needs of and challenges faced by the landlocked developing countries through the full, timely and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action,[4] as contained in its Declaration on the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action;[6]

5. *Notes with concern* that, despite the progress made in implementing the priorities of the Almaty Programme of Action, landlocked developing countries continue to be marginalized from international trade and face challenges in their efforts to establish efficient transit transport systems which prevent them from fully harnessing the potential of trade as an engine of sustained economic growth and development to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

6. *Invites* Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, multilateral financial and development institutions and bilateral partners to speed up further implementation of the specific actions in the five priorities agreed upon in the Almaty Programme of Action and those contained in the Declaration on the midterm review in order to support the landlocked developing countries to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

7. *Calls upon* the landlocked developing countries to take greater ownership of the Almaty Programme of Action by further mainstreaming it into their national development strategies;

8. *Expresses its concern* that the geographical disadvantage of landlocked developing countries makes them vulnerable to external shocks, as recently evidenced by the impact of the global economic and financial crisis, which led to a reduction in export demand, falling commodity prices, trade financing difficulties, the contraction of investment flows, an increase in protectionism and a heightened risk of reduction in official aid flows, and invites the international community to provide new, additional and predictable development assistance to help landlocked developing countries to strengthen their resilience and protect the advances made towards the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and the priorities of the Almaty Programme of Action;

9. *Recognizes* that the least developed members of the group of landlocked developing countries continue to face significant constraints in their development efforts owing to structural handicaps and impediments, and calls upon the international community to take concrete steps to address their special development needs and challenges in order to enable them to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

10. *Also recognizes* that climate change is having a negative impact on landlocked developing countries, including through land degradation, desertification and deforestation, decreased availability of food and water, and destruction of the transport infrastructure, and urges development partners to provide financial,

[6] See resolution 63/2.

technological and capacity-building assistance to enable landlocked developing countries to address the challenges presented by climate change, in particular by putting in place effective adaptation strategies as a priority and appropriate mitigation actions, as well as by providing a special climate change financing facility for landlocked developing countries;

11. *Further recognizes* the challenges presented by land degradation, desertification, deforestration and climate change, the negative impact that they have on each other, and the potential benefits of mutually addressing those problems and their impact on the availability of food and water and in terms of the destruction of transport infrastructure, and calls on the international community to continue to enhance support for the efforts of the landlocked developing countries to adapt to the adverse impact of climate change;

12. *Encourages* the pertinent international organizations including the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Environment Programme and the regional commissions, and other relevant research institutions to assist the landlocked developing countries to conduct studies to better understand the implications of climate change for landlocked developing countries and to develop measures to counter its adverse effects;

13. *Calls upon* development partners and multilateral and regional financial and development institutions to provide landlocked and transit developing countries with appropriate, substantial and better-coordinated technical and financial assistance, particularly in the form of grants or concessionary loans, for the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action, in particular for the construction, maintenance and improvement of their transport, storage and other transit-related facilities, including alternative routes, completion of missing links and improved communication and energy infrastructure, so as to promote subregional, regional and interregional projects and programmes;

14. *Underscores* the importance of international trade and trade facilitation as one of the priorities of the Almaty Programme of Action, notes that the ongoing World Trade Organization negotiations on trade facilitation are particularly important for landlocked developing countries to gain a more efficient flow of goods and services as well as improved international competitiveness resulting from lower transaction costs, and calls upon the international community to ensure that the agreement on trade facilitation in the final outcome of the Doha Development Round contains binding commitments ensuring freedom of transit and exemptions from, or reduced, transit charges as well as the expedited movement, release and clearance of goods, with the ultimate objective of lowering transaction costs, inter alia by reducing transport time, and enhancing certainty in transborder trade;

15. *Calls upon* development partners to effectively operationalize the Aid for Trade initiative, giving adequate consideration to the special needs and requirements of the landlocked developing countries, including capacity-building for the formulation of trade policies, participation in trade negotiations, implementation of trade facilitation measures, implementation of international agreements, investment in infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, and utilities and strengthening

of productive capacities with a view to increasing the competitiveness of the products of landlocked developing countries in export markets;

16. *Recognizes* that the economies of many landlocked developing countries are still reliant on a few export commodities and that their exports are not high-value, and urges the international community to help the landlocked developing countries to diversify their economic base, facilitate access to and encourage the transfer of technologies related to transit transport systems, including information and communications technology, and enhance value addition to their exports through development of their productive capacities;

17. *Encourages* the further strengthening of South-South and triangular cooperation with the involvement of donors, as well as cooperation among subregional and regional organizations, in support of the efforts of landlocked and transit developing countries towards achieving the full and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and, in that context, recognizes that broader and more effective cooperation among landlocked developing countries and between landlocked and transit developing countries is necessary to ensure a harmonized approach to the design, implementation and monitoring of trade and transport facilitation policy reforms across borders;

18. *Underscores* the prominent role that foreign direct investment plays in accelerating development and poverty reduction through employment, the transfer of managerial and technological know-how and non-debt-creating flows of capital, as well as its key role in providing infrastructure for transport, telecommunications and utilities, and calls on capital-exporting countries to provide greater financial assistance and support to foreign direct investment-seeking efforts of landlocked developing countries by adopting and implementing economic, financial and legal incentives to encourage foreign direct investment flows to landlocked developing countries;

19. *Calls upon* the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, the regional commissions, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and invites other international organizations, including the World Bank, the regional development banks, the World Customs Organization, the World Trade Organization, regional economic integration organizations, and other relevant regional and subregional organizations, to further integrate the Almaty Programme of Action into their relevant programmes of work, taking full account of the Declaration on the midterm review, and encourages them to continue, as appropriate, within their respective mandates, their support to the landlocked and transit developing countries, inter alia, through well-coordinated and coherent technical assistance programmes in transit transport and trade facilitation;

20. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the regional commissions to provide infrastructure development and connectivity and the integration of regional rail and road networks, and to strengthen the legal frameworks of landlocked developing and transit developing countries, and in that regard, notes with appreciation the continuing efforts being made by the United Nations;

21. *Encourages* the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States and the Office of the Special Advisor on Africa to continue to ensure coordinated follow-up to and effective monitoring and reporting on the

implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action, in line with General Assembly resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, and to step up its advocacy efforts directed towards raising international awareness and mobilizing resources, as well as to further develop cooperation and coordination with organizations within the United Nations system in order to ensure the timely and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and the Declaration on the midterm review;

22. *Welcomes* the establishment of the international think tank for the landlocked developing countries in Ulaanbaatar to enhance analytical capability within landlocked developing countries and to promote the exchange of experiences and best practices needed to maximize their coordinated efforts for the full and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and the Millennium Development Goals, in that regard, also welcomes the endorsement of the final text of the draft multilateral agreement on the establishment of the international think tank for landlocked developing countries by the Ninth Annual Ministerial Meeting of Landlocked Developing Countries, and urges donors, the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, the regional commissions, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other relevant international and regional organizations to assist the landlocked developing countries in achieving the objectives of the international think tank;

23. *Encourages* development partners and the international financial and development institutions, as well as private entities, to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund established by the Secretary-General to support the activities related to the follow-up to the implementation of the outcome of the Almaty International Ministerial Conference;[3]

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session an analytical report on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and the Declaration on the midterm review;

25. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the item entitled "Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation".

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General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 22
Globalization and interdependence

Yemen:* draft resolution

Culture and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/187 of 8 December 1986, 46/158 of 19 December 1991, 51/179 of 16 December 1996, 52/197 of 18 December 1997, 53/184 of 15 December 1998, 55/192 of 20 December 2000 and 57/249 of 20 December 2002 on culture and development,

Recalling also the adoption of the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity[1] and its Action Plan[2] by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 2 November 2001, as well as other international conventions of that organization upholding the central role of cultural diversity for social and economic development,

Recognizing that culture is an essential component of human development, represents a source of identity, innovation and creativity for the individual and the community, and provides for economic growth and ownership of development processes,

Acknowledging that culture is a source of enrichment and a mainspring for the sustainable development of communities, peoples and nations, empowering local communities to play an active and unique role in development initiatives,

Recognizing the linkages between cultural and biological diversity in providing ecologically sound responses to environmental challenges, in particular through local and indigenous traditional knowledge systems,

* On behalf of the States members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirty-first Session, Paris, 15 October-3 November 2001*, vol. 1 and corrigendum, *Resolutions*, chap. V, resolution 25, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

Please recycle

Emphasizing the pivotal role of culture for sustainable development and the achievement of national development objectives and internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

1. *Notes* with satisfaction that the General Assembly, in its resolution 65/1, entitled "Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals", specifically emphasizes the importance of culture for development and its contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and encourages international cooperation in the cultural field, aimed at achieving development objectives;

2. *Invites* all Member States, intergovernmental bodies, organizations of the United Nations system and relevant non-governmental organizations:

(a) To raise public awareness of the importance of cultural diversity for development, promoting its positive value through education and using media tools;

(b) To ensure a more visible and effective inclusion of culture in development policies and strategies at local, national, regional and international levels;

(c) To promote capacity-building at the national level for the development of a dynamic cultural sector, in particular by encouraging creativity and innovation, supporting the development of sustainable cultural institutions and cultural industries, providing technical and vocational training for culture professionals and increasing employment opportunities in the cultural sector for economic growth and development;

(d) To actively support the emergence of local markets for cultural goods and services and facilitate their effective and legal access to international markets, taking into account the expanding range of cultural consumption;

(e) To preserve and protect local and indigenous traditional knowledge and community practices of environmental management, which are valuable examples of culture as a vehicle for environmental sustainability and sustainable development, and to foster synergies between modern science and local knowledge;

(f) To support legislative frameworks for the protection and preservation of cultural heritage;

(g) To sustainably protect, preserve and safeguard cultural heritage in all its forms, in accordance with national legislation and relevant international legal frameworks, including by promoting international cooperation and measures to prevent the improper granting to, and/or exercise by, unauthorized parties of intellectual property rights to cultural heritage without the express permission and/or prior informed consent of the recognized rights holders;

3. *Calls upon* all Member States, intergovernmental bodies, organizations of the United Nations system and relevant non-governmental organizations to enhance international cooperation in supporting efforts of developing countries for the development and consolidation of cultural industries, cultural tourism and culture-related microenterprises and to assist them in developing the necessary infrastructure and skills, as well as in mastering information and communications technologies and gaining access to new technologies;

4. *Invites* the organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to assist Member States, upon their request, in developing their national capacities to assess how best to optimize the impact of culture on development, including through data collection, information and the use of appropriate indicators, in accordance with their national priorities and taking into account relevant General Assembly resolutions;

5. *Encourages* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in conjunction, as appropriate, with other relevant United Nations bodies and multilateral development institutions, to continue to provide support and facilitate financing, upon request, to developing countries in accordance with their national priorities, in particular as regards national capacity-building for the implementation of international cultural conventions, taking into account the relevant General Assembly resolutions;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that United Nations country teams further integrate culture into their programming exercises, in particular United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, in consultation with relevant national authorities, when assisting countries in the pursuit of their development objectives;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other relevant United Nations bodies and multilateral development institutions, to submit to the General Assembly, at its sixty-sixth session, a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution, and to include therein an assessment of the value of organizing a United Nations global summit on culture and development at an appropriate time.

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Sixty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 24
Eradication of poverty and other development issues

Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania and Uruguay: draft resolution

Promotion of ecotourism for poverty eradication and environment protection

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[1]

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[2] the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[3] the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[4] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[5] the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,[6] the outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its

[1] See resolution 60/1.

[2] See resolution 55/2.

[3] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[4] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[5] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[6] Resolution 63/239, annex.

10-59965 (E) 251010

Please recycle

Impact on Development[7] and the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[8]

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 53/200 of 15 December 1998 entitled "Proclamation of 2002 as the International Year of Ecotourism",

Stressing that poverty is a multifaceted problem that requires a multifaceted and integrated approach in addressing its economic, political, social, environmental and institutional dimensions at all levels,

Stressing also that ecotourism can, in the framework of sustainable tourism, contribute to the fight against poverty, to environment protection and to promoting sustainable development,

Welcoming the efforts of the United Nations World Tourism Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Convention on Biological Diversity in promoting ecotourism and sustainable tourism worldwide,

Welcoming also the efforts of the Marrakech Process on sustainable consumption and production, and in particular its task force on the sustainable development of tourism, as a cross-sectorial example of more sustainable consumption and production practices,

Noting the initiatives launched and events organized at the subregional, regional and international levels in the field of ecotourism and sustainable development,

1. *Recognizes* that the development of ecotourism, in the framework of sustainable tourism, can have positive impacts on income generation, job creation, education and thus on the fight against poverty and hunger and can contribute directly to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

2. *Emphasizes* the need to maximize the economic, social and environmental benefits stemming from ecotourism activities in all countries, particularly in developing countries, including African countries, the least developed countries and small island developing States;

3. *Also emphasizes* that ecotourism can contribute to sustainable development, in particular environmental protection, and improve the well-being of local and indigenous communities;

4. *Recognizes* that ecotourism creates significant opportunities for the conservation, protection and sustainable use of natural areas by encouraging local and indigenous communities in host countries and tourists alike to preserve and respect natural and cultural heritage;

5. *Also recognizes* the potential of ecotourism to reduce poverty through improving individual livelihoods in local communities and to generate resources for community development projects;

[7] Resolution 63/303, annex.

[8] Resolution 65/1.

6. *Underlines* in this regard, the importance of establishing, at the national level and in accordance with national priorities, appropriate guidelines and regulations for promoting and supporting ecotourism and minimizing its potential negative impact, and encourages Member States to promote investment in ecotourism, in accordance with their national legislation, which may include the creation of small- and medium-sized enterprises and facilitating access to finance, including through microcredit initiatives for the poor, local and indigenous communities in areas with high ecotourism potential, including rural areas;

7. *Underlines also* the importance of conducting environmental impact assessments, according to national legislation, for the development of ecotourism opportunities;

8. *Stresses* that indigenous cultures, traditions and knowledge in all aspects are to be fully considered, respected and promoted in ecotourism policy development, and underlines the importance of promoting the full participation and involvement of local and indigenous communities in decisions that affect them and of integrating indigenous and local knowledge, heritage and values in ecotourism initiatives, as appropriate;

9. *Emphasizes* the need for effective measures in the context of ecotourism initiatives to ensure the full empowerment of women, including equal participation of women and men at all levels and in decision-making processes in all areas;

10. *Calls upon* the United Nations system in the context of the global campaign for the Millennium Development Goals to promote ecotourism as an instrument that can contribute to achieving the Goals, in particular the Goals to eradicate extreme poverty, and ensure environmental sustainability, and to support the efforts and policies of developing countries in this field;

11. *Encourages* the regional and international financial institutions to provide adequate support to programmes and projects related to ecotourism, taking into account the economic and environmental benefits of such activities;

12. *Recognizes* the role of North-South cooperation in promoting ecotourism as a means to achieve economic growth, reduce inequalities and improve living standards in developing countries;

13. *Also recognizes* that South-South and triangular cooperation, as complements to North-South cooperation, have potential in promoting ecotourism;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, at its sixty-seventh session, in collaboration with the United Nations World Tourism Organization and other relevant United Nations agencies and programmes, a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including recommendations on ways and means to promote ecotourism as a tool to fight poverty and promote sustainable development.

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General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session
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Agenda item 24
Eradication of poverty and other development issues

Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania and Uruguay: draft resolution

Promotion of ecotourism for poverty eradication and environment protection

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[1]

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[2] the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[3] the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[4] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[5] the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,[6] the outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its

* Reissued for technical reasons on 28 October 2010.

[1] See resolution 60/1.

[2] See resolution 55/2.

[3] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[4] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[5] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[6] Resolution 63/239, annex.

10-59965* (E) 271010

Please recycle

Impact on Development[7] and the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[8]

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 53/200 of 15 December 1998 entitled "Proclamation of 2002 as the International Year of Ecotourism",

Stressing that poverty is a multifaceted problem that requires a multifaceted and integrated approach in addressing its economic, political, social, environmental and institutional dimensions at all levels,

Stressing also that ecotourism can, in the framework of sustainable tourism, contribute to the fight against poverty, to environment protection and to promoting sustainable development,

Welcoming the efforts of the United Nations World Tourism Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Convention on Biological Diversity in promoting ecotourism and sustainable tourism worldwide,

Welcoming also the efforts of the Marrakech Process on sustainable consumption and production, and in particular its task force on the sustainable development of tourism, as a cross-sectorial example of more sustainable consumption and production practices,

Noting the initiatives launched and events organized at the subregional, regional and international levels in the field of ecotourism and sustainable development,

1. *Recognizes* that the development of ecotourism, in the framework of sustainable tourism, can have positive impacts on income generation, job creation, education and thus on the fight against poverty and hunger and can contribute directly to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

2. *Emphasizes* the need to maximize the economic, social and environmental benefits stemming from ecotourism activities in all countries, particularly in developing countries, including African countries, the least developed countries and small island developing States;

3. *Also emphasizes* that ecotourism can contribute to sustainable development, in particular environmental protection, and improve the well-being of local and indigenous communities;

4. *Recognizes* that ecotourism creates significant opportunities for the conservation, protection and sustainable use of natural areas by encouraging local and indigenous communities in host countries and tourists alike to preserve and respect natural and cultural heritage;

5. *Also recognizes* the potential of ecotourism to reduce poverty through improving individual livelihoods in local communities and to generate resources for community development projects;

[7] Resolution 63/303, annex.
[8] Resolution 65/1.

6. *Underlines* in this regard, the importance of establishing, at the national level and in accordance with national priorities, appropriate guidelines and regulations for promoting and supporting ecotourism and minimizing its potential negative impact, and encourages Member States to promote investment in ecotourism, in accordance with their national legislation, which may include the creation of small- and medium-sized enterprises and facilitating access to finance, including through microcredit initiatives for the poor, local and indigenous communities in areas with high ecotourism potential, including rural areas;

7. *Underlines also* the importance of conducting an environmental impact assessment, according to national legislation, for the development of ecotourism opportunities;

8. *Stresses* that indigenous cultures, traditions and knowledge in all aspects are to be fully considered, respected and promoted in ecotourism policy development, and underlines the importance of promoting the full participation and involvement of local and indigenous communities in decisions that affect them and of integrating indigenous and local knowledge, heritage and values in ecotourism initiatives, as appropriate;

9. *Emphasizes* the need for effective measures in the context of ecotourism initiatives to ensure the full empowerment of women, including equal participation of women and men at all levels and in decision-making processes in all areas;

10. *Calls upon* the United Nations system in the context of the global campaign for the Millennium Development Goals to promote ecotourism as an instrument that can contribute to achieving those Goals, in particular the Goals to eradicate extreme poverty and ensure environmental sustainability, and to support the efforts and policies of developing countries in this field;

11. *Encourages* the regional and international financial institutions to provide adequate support to programmes and projects related to ecotourism, taking into account the economic and environmental benefits of such activities;

12. *Recognizes* the role of North-South cooperation in promoting ecotourism as a means to achieve economic growth, reduce inequalities and improve living standards in developing countries, and also recognizes that South-South and triangular cooperation, as complements to North-South cooperation, have potential in promoting ecotourism;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, at its sixty-seventh session, in collaboration with the United Nations World Tourism Organization and other relevant United Nations agencies and programmes, a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including recommendations on ways and means to promote ecotourism as a tool to fight poverty and promote sustainable development.

United Nations A/C.2/65/L.11

General Assembly

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25 October 2010

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Sixty-fifth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 24 (b)
Eradication of poverty and other development issues:
Industrial development cooperation

Yemen:* draft resolution

Industrial development cooperation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/151 of 18 December 1991, 49/108 of 19 December 1994, 51/170 of 16 December 1996, 53/177 of 15 December 1998, 55/187 of 20 December 2000, 57/243 of 20 December 2002, 59/242 of 22 December 2004, 61/215 of 20 December 2006 and 63/231 of 19 December 2008 on industrial development cooperation,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development[2] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[3]

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome[4] and resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals,

Recalling the 2010 High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,[5]

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[4] See resolution 60/1.

[5] See resolution 65/1.

10-60318 (E) 271010

Please recycle

Recognizing that industrialization is an essential driver of sustained economic growth, sustainable development and poverty eradication in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and African countries, through, inter alia, the creation of productive employment, income generation and the facilitation of social integration, including the integration of women into the development process,

Stressing the importance of international cooperation to promote equitable and sustainable patterns of industrial development,

Recognizing the role of the business community, the private sector, including microenterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises, in enhancing the dynamic process of the development of the industrial sector, and underlining the importance of the benefits of foreign direct investment in that process, subject to national sovereignty considerations and in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law,

Recognizing also the important and positive role of cooperatives as vehicles for promoting small scale industry and for the implementation of the development goals in fields such as employment policy, social integration, regional and rural development, agriculture and environmental protection,

Recognizing further the importance of the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms to the developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition as an effective means of international cooperation in the pursuit of poverty eradication and sustainable development,

Stressing that positive industrial development has beneficial effects on social development, equitable economic growth and sustainable development objectives such as poverty eradication, and greater access to education and health care and employment opportunities,

Taking note of the important role played by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, including in the development of the public and private sectors, productivity growth, trade capacity-building, corporate social responsibility, environmental protection, energy access, energy efficiency, the promotion of renewable energies, and the implementation of energy interconnection initiatives among developing countries,

Recognizing that the ongoing change management programme of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization aims to enhance its capacity to achieve focused, effective and efficient development results,

Recognizing also the important role of international cooperation in promoting the development of small and medium-sized enterprises and their integration in productive chains at regional and national levels,

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;[6]

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the creation of wealth for poverty reduction and the support for the actions in favour of more vulnerable communities, especially with regard to women, through the development and strengthening of productive

[6] A/65/220.

capacities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including through the development of the private sector and entrepreneurship and through small and medium-sized enterprises, the promotion of agro-industry, enterprise upgrading, training, education and skills enhancement and an enabling environment for the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms, the flow of investments and participation in global supply chains;

3. *Also reaffirms* the essential contribution of industrial development to sustained economic growth and social development and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and that in this regard it is important to promote sustainable development practices and eliminate wasteful and harmful current production and consumption patterns;

4. *Stresses* the importance of access to modern forms of energy, advanced energy technology, including cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and the promotion of energy efficiency for advancing industrial development and for achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

5. *Emphasizes* that, in order to set the right environment for fair and sustainable industrial development, the international community and the private sector should accelerate measures towards the development, transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries, in affordable terms, as appropriate;

6. *Emphasizes also* that each country must take primary responsibility for its own industrial development and that national efforts should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed towards a multilateral trade regime that provides greater opportunities for developing countries to expand their industrial and other processed exports and to diversify and upgrade their export product mix, thereby strengthening their capacities and facilitating the structural transformation and diversification of their economies, and to expand the development opportunities of developing countries;

7. *Calls for* the continuing use of official development assistance for sustainable industrial development, the achievement of greater efficiency and effectiveness of official development assistance resources and industrial development cooperation between developing countries and with countries with economies in transition;

8. *Underlines* the importance of mobilizing resources for sustainable industrial development at the international and country levels to enhance the resilience of developing countries, and in this regard calls upon the international community to support national policies related to higher education, scientific, engineering and technical skills development and a technological infrastructure specific to their needs;

9. *Calls for* the continuing use of all other resources, including private and public, foreign and domestic resources, for industrial development in the developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition;

10. *Underlines* the importance of promoting the creation and development of small and medium-sized enterprises as a strategy to achieve industrial development,

economic dynamism and poverty eradication, including through the mobilization of resources and measures to foster social inclusion and enable cooperatives to effectively compete in their markets, on equal terms with other forms of enterprise, in order to strengthen their positive role and their ability to act as vehicles for building or increasing small and medium-sized enterprises;

11. *Recognizes* the key role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in promoting sustainable industrial development and in industrial development cooperation, and welcomes its clear programmatic focus on three thematic priorities, namely, poverty reduction through productive activities, trade capacity-building and environment and energy;

12. *Calls upon* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to implement General Assembly resolution 62/208 of 19 December 2007;

13. *Also calls upon* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to take appropriate action for the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 64/289 of 21 July 2010;

14. *Welcomes* the increased cooperation of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO, the World Trade Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Intellectual Property Organization and the regional commissions, and invites the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to build and strengthen its partnership with other United Nations organizations having complementary mandates and activities, as well as with other entities including in the private sector, with a view to achieving greater effectiveness and development impact and promoting increased coherence within the United Nations system;

15. *Takes note* of the importance placed by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on South-South cooperation, including triangular cooperation, inter alia, through its centres for South-South industrial cooperation and through the promotion of various forms of public and private partnerships and the exchange of experience in private sector development, at the global, regional, subregional and country levels;

16. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition in participating in productive activities, including in the agro-industrial sector, as well as to strengthen their capacity to engage in international trade through small and medium-sized enterprise development and to help them to meet international product and process standards;

17. *Encourages also* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to promote environmentally sound and sustainable production, including through its programmes on cleaner production, industrial water management, industrial energy efficiency and the utilization of modern forms of energy for productive use, especially in rural areas, as well as through cooperating with United Nations and other organizations to promote global goals on access to modern forms of energy and on energy efficiency;

18. *Welcomes* the continued support of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for the New Partnership for Africa's Development[7] and other programmes of the African Union, aimed at further strengthening the industrialization process in Africa, inter alia, through its role as the convener of the industry, trade and market access cluster of the regional consultation meetings led by the Economic Commission for Africa;

19. *Recognizes* the importance of industrial development in post-conflict countries, particularly through employment-generating activities and energy access, and encourages the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to assist in these efforts within its mandate, including, where applicable, by providing assistance in the implementation of the integrated peacebuilding strategies of the Peacebuilding Commission;

20. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to strengthen its role in sustainable development and poverty eradication, through assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to build human and institutional capacities, enhance international competitiveness, and promote investment and technology transfer in all sectors of priority to developing countries;

21. *Stresses* the need for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to strengthen its role in sustainable development and poverty eradication and promote the development of competitive industries in the least developed countries, and in this regard encourages the Organization to assist them in building human and institutional capacities, enhance international competitiveness, promote investments and technology transfer and develop the agro-industrial sector;

22. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to develop further each of its four capacities of technical cooperation, research and analysis, normative assistance and global forum activities, with the aim of enhancing the quality of the services it provides to developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[7] A/57/304, annex.